"THE CENTENNIAL STATE."

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Personal Reminiscences of the War of the Rebellion.

The Spectacular Battle Above the Clouds.

HOOKER'S GENERALSHIP:

How He Escaped Being Counted Out of the Fight.

> BY MAJ.-GEN. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A. [COPYRICHTED.-ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

> > XL.

If one will draw a fish-hook with the shank to his left and the convexity down, as I have attempted in the sketch, it will fairly represent a section of the grand old Tennessee River just below the town of Chattanooga. The barb is the bridge of boats which the Confederates kept breaking by sending down trees and logs and the Nationals watching and repairing during the Cumberland in the fall of 1863. The town of Chattanooga is opposite the barb. The loop below the curre is Lookout Mountain. The ground would permit. He had soon other loop beneath the shank is Raccoon, and the string between the loops Lookout Creek. The dotted lines represent the wagon roads; their intersection stands for Wauhatchie, where side near the nose of the mountain, and this was Gen. Geary's post of the night battle of was done seemingly before the hostile comthe 28th and 29th of October, 1863. One dotted | mander comprehended what Hooker was undercrosses the Tennessee at Brown's Ferry. Every the artillery, had gone straight over the Looksoldier who was with Thomas, Sherman or out Creek. The Confederates, discovering him Hooker will remember the terrain embraced and the cannon, which was making, by way of within the limits which I have described. demonstration, as much noise as possible, had Taken by itself Lookout Valley did not appear pushed against him, supposing it the real ata valley such as that of the Willamet, in tack, an abundance of force. As Geary came Oregon, or that of the Platte, in Nebraska, or on rapidly down the valley and was, from the of the Delaware, broad and level, but was shape of Lookout, gaining ground to the right, than the famous Illissos of Greece, winds to fill the space between Geary and Grose's around among high knolls and rolling hills, brigade. Of course, Geary was rapidly rolling knolls and hills seen from the top of Raccoon | the whole force sent to defend this approach to

which I am about to describe, Gen. Hooker was view of the field, and poured in their shot and not very happy. For his part of the whole gen- shell to increase the enemy's panic. The eral movement was intended by Gen. Grant to intrenched lines of the enemy higher up gave be but "a strong demonstration." He was to but little resistance. Of course there were make an effort to get possession of the giant's some checks-some brave regiments and de-

some diminutive offsprings crouching near the

HOOKER WAS UNHAPPY.

head of their huge elephantine sire.

fighting-would have thrilled with pleasure at | were watching with our field-glasses in our the prospects of bearing such a safe part in a hands the signal stations, and straining our

ed out of that fight." But we know that a PROVIDENCE FAVORS THE BRAVE,

wards: "I tell you, Howard, I was to be count-

The bridge at Brown's Ferry was at last too badly broken to be mended in time to get over Thomas's guards of the railroad and the Tennessee below Wauhatchie; and it also left behind Sherman's last division, under that excellent German officer, Osterhaus, being a more was sent; but the distance from us was division of the redoubtable Fifteenth Corps, considerable, and Gen. Hooker that day was forage well, march far and fight as well.

working corps at his command the morning of army at or near Missionary Ridge. the 24th of October (1863). He signaled to Gen. Thomas at Chattanooga. How handy those brave, bright-faced signal officers always were. They ran to high places; they read the enemy's signals; they sent and received our own. As at Gettysburg, on Little Round Top, nobody ever complained that they ceased from fear to wave their talking banners. By 4 a. m .: "Tell Gen. Thomas that I am ready to begin the movement!-Hooker." Such is a specimen signal. And Hooker was ready. Auother thing besides the broken bridge and the other things to which I have referred, favored the brilliant Hooker on that early morning.

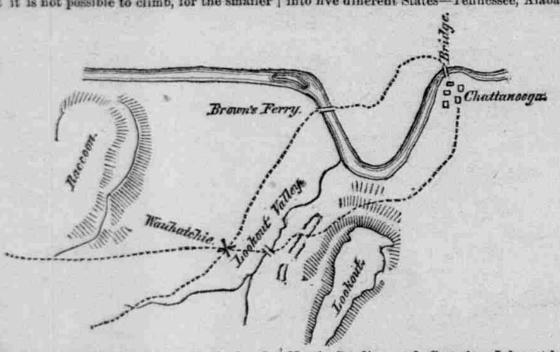
A HEAVY FOG

had crept up the Lookout Valley, like an ad- ion stood for the proud Army of the Tennessee. vancing host, had covered as with a napkin | Geary and his trusted Division and the batthe nose of the great mountain, and had lifted | teries from the Potomac kept up our end of the a veil against the face of it as impenetrable as rope; while Cruft, Grose, Whitaker and the those of the Egyptian women, and set it be- Cumberland men had done honor to Thomas's tween his forces and those who crowned the Army. lofty crest. From Geary's camp, as the center of operations, not far south of the Creek bridge, several batteries, well supported, crossed the Lookout Creek and took good posts upon the convenient range of hights which we had a month previously taken from Longitude! The costact of the line that are stated to the

Meanwhile Geary, with his infantry and an the news came that Bragg had lost and Hooker additional brigade (Whittaker's) placed tempo- | had won the prize of Lookout Mountain. rarily under his command, marched back to the vicinity of Wauhatchie; then changed his In writing to my little daughter, some time direction to the left, and, keeping in the usual after the battle and campaign were over, I speak column of fours, crossed the creek, kept of an ascent to the crest of Lookout. "Yes- The Head of up the gentler slope of the foot-hills and terday Uncle Charles, Col. Meizenberg, Dr. slowly worked his way over the rocks Hubbard, Dr. Sukeley and I went to the top of and gullies till his head of column came | Lookout Mountain. This is a very high mount-LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN. is not perpendicular, but so sharp is the angle I am told you can see from the northern point

ASCENDING LOOKOUT.

to the steeper mountain. The side here ain, 1,400 feet above the surface of the river. that it is not possible to climb, for the smaller | into five different States-Tennessee, Alabama,



rocks give way under the feet and the hands | North Carolina and Georgia. I do not know | an honest, shrewd, wise and practical man, have no certain hold. At this point-not yet | whether the other State is Kentucky or South | unassuming, but with a firm grip upon the discovered by the enemy-he halted for a few | Carolina. Chattanooga, with its houses, its | business of the office, and has the respect and minutes' rest, had his line face toward the tents and soldiers' huts, is spread out before confidence not only of these whose business has the effort of Gen. Bragg to besiege the Army of river, and then, with its right flank touching you. The beautiful, serpent-like river, the brought them in contact with him, but of the the side of the mountain, put his command | Tennessee, runs at your feet, and, as far as you | country at large. The Indian Bureau, which into as rapid motion as the fearfully rough | can see, it twists along in the valley. You can | has always been prolific in scandals, under his

> STRUCK THE ENEMY'S SKIRMISH-LINE and displaced it and taken in flank his outer

line, which had a string of rifle-pits on that taking. Cruft, with Grose's brigade supporting rough and rugged in itself. The creek, larger Osterhaus managed to get over the creek and which fill up the valley bottom; yet all these up the Confederate line, and in a few minutes or Lookout appear like mere spots on a smooth | Chattanooga was in dauger of being beaten and surface. Even the nose of old Lookout, which captured. Very soon the fog began to lift, and, proceeds with rather an abrupt angle from the catching sight of the flying Confederates as base of his high, square, palisade-like forehead | they sped in their hasty retreat over the knolls and slopes toward the great river, is lofty when and abrupt rocks, appearing and disappearing compared with the foot-hills which lie along like a herd of running antelopes, Osterhaus's the creek, seeming from the creek bridge like and Whittaker's men stopped firing, and with

SHOUTS OF TRIUMPH also rushed on and came upon the nose of the Before that battle of Lookout Mountain, batteries, being so well located now, had a clear

him but a few batteries from that corps and eager men. Gen. Hooker and his staff, full of Geary's Division. Lookout was, however, not zeal and energy, followed his command on made off northward with the hope of defeating ments from the top had come down to defend | Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. and capturing Burnside's small force at Knox- the Summertown road, which just back of the ville before any help could be brought him. east face made its zigzag way to the very crest To keep Lookout, Missionary Ridge and the of Lookout. Here, after he was master of what lower ground between was a difficult under- I call the nose of Lookout,-from the base of taking for Gen. Bragg. Still, Lookout, with the forehead or palisades to the river,-the its precipitous hights and its single road, was battle was renewed with more evenly balanced a mighty fortress, which, like the Monastery of forces. Clouds hung against the sides of the Mount Casino, almost defended itself. Bragg great mountain far below our moving men. The decided to keep it; and Gen. Grant, knowing efficers who were mounted and the flashes of its impreguable nature, did not wish to waste the pieces when fired could be plainly seen by much force against its natural ramparts and all of us who were on the Chattanooga side at craggy approaches. In this state of matters a Fort Wood and vicinity. We knew of Hooker's less ardent soul than Hooker's-one who simply intended reconnaissance or strong demonstrafought because he must; one who, snuffing the | tion against the great Lookout; we had heard battle from afar, did not chafe for the conflict, all the morning the cannon booming among but rejoiced at goodly distances and long-range the hills and echoing in the valleys; and we

great battle. But not so with "Fighting Joe eyes to catch the least indication of success. Of Hooker." He said to me, substantially, after- a sudden this wonderful spectacle presented itself-flashes of fire in the misty air above the heavy clouds, horsemen and lines of men with banners appearing and disappearing up vonder in mid-air. This General Meigs, who was pres- O, not in cruelty, not in wrath, ent with us at Chattanooga, denominated

"THE BATTLE ABOVE THE CLOUDS."

A request come down for more force as the resistance went on increasing. A regiment or which was already noted for its ability to obliged to rely mainly on his own weary men. He was very desirous to get possession of that Heckman's and Wiedrick's batteries, added Summertown road and complete the work of to those which belonged to the division, made taking Lookout Mountain; for the Stars and Hovering warm o'er Queen and Knight. Hooker an elegant covering force of artillery. Bars (the emblem of rebellion) still waved Whittaker's lively brigade, which appeared to handsomely upon the very pinacle of the enjoy rough work, and Grose's sturdy regi- mountain. Before night I believe a part of ments, trained in many previous battles-these | the road came into Hooker's possession. Still, were the guards which I have named-were Bragg clung to enough to cover his retreat put together under Gen. Cruft to form for during the night. The big guns were spiked Hooker a third division. So, with Geary, and such stores as could not be removed were Osterhaus, Cruft, his consolidated artillery, and | destroyed, and then the officer in command of perhaps two companies of cavalry, Gen. Hooker, this grand garrison withdrew it under cover of by the accident to the bridge boats, had a good darkness to join the remainder of Bragg's | 'Mid life's perplexing chequers made,

STARS AND STRIPES ON LOOKOUT.

As soon as I was awake the next morning I | As in those old still nights of yore, turned my face to the crest of Lookout, and beheld the Stars and Stripes already there, way- | Shut out the world and wintry weather, ing from the highest point. The battle of the 24th-the second scene of the Chattanooga panorama-was then complete, a victory won. and Hooker has added another laurel to his brilliant crown.

Orchard Knob had offered a brilliant specta. cle; important ground had been gained; the morale of the Army of the Cumberland had been strengthened, if that were needed. Now the effect was greatly enhanced, and it affected the entire army; for Osterhaus and his Divis-

Nobody then begrudged Hooker and his Corps-so irregularly formed, but still acting harmoniously together-the meed of praise

month previously taken from Longstreet. line that eventful morning of the 25th, when

look at Missionary Ridge, and all along where administration has been clean and honestly the battle was fought, and you can see (in managed, and the wards of the Government Lookout Valley) your papa's present camp. have made greater progress toward civilization Two steamboats came in sight, several miles and education during the last three years than apart, while we were gazing. I hope to take for half a century. The appropriations have you there some day. * * * been cut down, the cost of sustaining the

SUMMERTOWN. probably called so, because the people went thither from the hot cities to spend the Sum-

As I have been traveling in the East of late, in every collection of statues and busts, I meet with one, and often more than one, of Julius Cesar. What an impression he made upon the age in which he lived! and how clearly defined are the characteristics which have come down to us through the ages! How grand his figure and how strong and unmistakable his

Day before yesterday I was in the valley down which he marched his victorious army on his return from Gaul. The railway crossed the Po and ran not far from the classic Rubicon before which he stopped awhile, and then decided to cross over, contrary to all orders, and make himself the head.

THE MASTER OF THE ROMANS. In size, in grandeur of form, in marked features, which always made him observed among mountain abreast of Geary's advance. Hooker's | citizens and soldiers, in efforts to rise, in strong ambition and in brilliancy of execution to the extent of his ability, Gen. Hooker appears to me much like this classic hero.

Of course, Hooker had two special things to his advantage-namely, the controlling influence around him of a wholesome public sentinose, true enough! But Howard's Corps, as tachments here and there which halted and ment and a genuine patriotism. Under these we have seen, had been removed to Chatta- with the excellent protection of rocky ravines two sources of power, might not even Cesar neoga, and for a time he saw nothing left to and ledges, disabled or killed many of our too have been not only great but noble, and might not Rome herself have had a different history? More and more do I learn to cherish our own very strongly held by the Confederates. Long- horseback. As soon as the nose of the mount- heroes by the contrasts of history, and not in street had, after his night engagement with us, ain had been cleared, Confederate re-enforce- a small degree those who fought with us at [To be continued.]

> THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS. There is a Reaper, whose name is Death, And, with his sickle keen, He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,

And the flowers that grow between, 'Shall I have naught that is fair?" saith he; "Have naught but the bearded grain? Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eyes, He kissed their drooping leaves; It was for the Lord of Paradise

My Lord has need of these flowerets gay," The Reaper said, and smiled; Dear tokens of the earth are they, They shall all bloom in fields of light,

Transplanted by my care, And saints, upon their garments white, And the mother pave in tears and pain

The flowers she most did love; She knew she should find them all again In the fields of light above.

The Reaper came that day: Twas an angel visited the green earth, And took the flowers away. -Longfellow. THE CHESS BOARD.

My little love, do you remember Ere we were grown so sadly wise hose evenings in the bleak December urtained warm from the snowy weather, nen you and I played chess together, Checkmated by each other's eyes?

Ah! still I see your soft, white hand Brave Pawns in valiant battle stand; The Bishop bent on distant things, Moves, sidling through the fight. Our fingers touch, our glances meet, And falter; falls your golden hair

Against my cheek; your bosem sweet Is heaving. Down the field your Queen Rides slow, her soldierly all between, And checks me unaware. Ah me! the little battle's done. Dispersed is all the chivalry; Full many a move, since then, have we And many a game with Fortune played-What is it we have won!

This, this, at least-if this alone:

And never, never, never more, (Ere we were grown so sadly wise) Can you and I shut out the skies. And, eyes exchanging warmth with eyes, Play chess, as then we played, together!
-Owen Meredith,

FORETASTE. [From the Pittsburg Dispatch.] If for one moment in this earthly state Our minds could know true gratitude to God

In that swift moment we should comprehend The whole of heaven, its rapture and its peace, For goals attained, for troubles overcome.

For ills escaped, for sorrows passed away, We give our thanks in wordy prayers and loud, Yet—harbor in our hearts dark discontent; We have not learned the alphabet of praise.

We see a trial looming in our path— And cry, "Good Lord, deliver us," and when Deliverance comes, we take it as our right, Forgetting straightway that we needed help; Yet, when we call again, strong angels speed o lift us over places that are rough

God's patience is so vast and infinite, I wonder sometimes that He does not hurl This wailing, thankless, and ungrateful world Forth into space and darkness, angered so

the Department of the Interior.

AN ABLE ADMINISTRATOR

-Important Reforms in the Various Bureaus Under Him.

A FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER.

His Just and Humane Interpretation of Pension Laws.

The Interior Department has never been so well managed as under its present head. There have been no scandals since Sec. Teller took charge; no steals, no quarrels, and no defalcations. He has won a reputation for being "There is a fine little hamlet on the top, Indians has been reduced, and under Sec. Teller's policy they have made rapid strides toward a condition in which they may be selfsupporting.

HIS INDIAN POLICY.

Mr. Teller has reversed the old system. Until he took charge of the Interior Department it was the rule to treat the bad Indians best. Those who were committing outrages or were inclined to make a disturbance were coaxed to remain on the reservation by increased supplies of food and gewgaws, while those which were peaceable were subjected to indignities, and received scanty supplies. When the Secretary went into office he issued an order that no rations of coffee or sugar should be issued to Indians except as a reward for labor; that beef and flour should be given to all alike, but that the luxuries should be reserved to encourage them to become self-supporting. He stopped the expenditure of public money for beads and other gewgaws, and gave the Indians cattle and plows instead. He prevented the sale of whisky and ammunition among the Indians, and prohibited that annual barbarity of the war-path known as the "sun-dance." He deposed the war chiefs, and gave notice that the best Indians-those who worked the most industriously and showed the greatest desire to learn-should be regarded as the "big chiefs" of their tribes. He increased the number of schools and encouraged the Indians to educate their children. He treated the race not as paupers, to rest an ever present burden upon the Government, but as a class of human beings, capable of being taught, and worthy of encouragement. As a result of this policy, the improvement of the Indians has been marked. There is not a tribe without a herd of cattle and a productive farm.

IN THE PUBLIC LAND OFFICE he has established similar reforms. By one decision he made it possible for thousands of old soldiers to obtain homesteads which were beyond their reach before. Sec. Schurz had established the rule that where a settler borrowed money to pay the expense of entering a claim, and to secure the lender gave a mortgage on the land, he forfeited both his homestead and his money. This rule, as can readily be seen, was practically a prohibition against

poor men securing homes on the public domain, and worked great injustice to those for whose benefit the land laws were enacted. Sec. Teller reversed this decision, and made a rule that when a man entered a claim in good faith he might be allowed to borrow money to pay the expenses and give a mortgage to secure his note. Thousands of homesteaders have taken advantage of

THIS WISE AND JUST DECISION. Another just and important decision revers-

ing former rulings of the Department was made by the Secretary soon after he became its head. He held that where settlers had located upon land included in a railroad grant before the grant was made, the land so entered did not become the property of the railroad company, although the settler might abandon it, but remained public land and subject to entry by others. This rule was for years the reverse, and settlers within railroad grants were often

DRIVEN OFF THEIR LANDS in order that the railroad company might occupy them. Hitherto, under the former rulings, wherever there was a contest between a settler and a railroad company the latter always came out ahead, but the Secretary reall doubts.

IN THE PENSION OFFICE. distinguished by radical and beneficent reforms of the methods of awarding pensions. Tech. nicalities and other unnecessary obstructions have been suppressed with a firm hand, and a ness and uprightness of a claim the main con- peals. sideration, and not its elerical conformity to red-tape requirements. Among the important

the following: 1. Increasing the number of the Board of Pension Appeals of the Department, and urging the passage by Congress of a law creating a permanent Board under his direct personal supervision, and independent of the Pension Office; the members of said Board having been, prior to the reorganization, detailed from the Pension Office.

2. His decision of Nov. 13, 1883, regarding dependent parents, was a very just and humane enlargement of the scope of the law awarding pensions to dead soldiers' fathers and

3. The ruling that the presumption of the common law that a person who has been absent and not heard from for seven years is dead, may properly be accepted under the pension law, "and if when last heard from a sol- trip to Colorado for their bridal tour. dier was suffering from serious disease con-

tracted or injury received in the line of duty in mining, but has had some interests in that (1 1 1 in the service, it may be presumed that his direction at Central City, which he still owns. death occurred from such cause, if there is He took an active part in politics in the Terrinothing in the circumstances of the case to re- tory, but was never a candidate for office unbut such presumption."

4. His construction of the act of March 3, admission of Colorado as 1883, as to disability equivalent to loss of leg at or above the knee, or an arm at or above the elbow, as set forth in his decision of June 2, re-elected, and would probably be in the Senate 1884, in the case of Thomas H. Martin, as fol- still, bad he not accepted the portfolio of the



would be proper to regard all pensioners whose ilities are equivalent to that caused by the loss of an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, "as so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor" within the meaning of the act of March 3, 1883, and entitled from and after March 3, 1883, to the rate of \$30

5. His decision of May 8, 1884, in which he

In claims for pension when it is shown by satisfactory evidence that a soldier contracted disease or received injuries in the service and line of duty and by reason of said disease or injuries his health ame reduced to such a low state that he dies of a disease, the origin of which skilled physicians are unable to determine, but which all the facts and hat he was unable to resist the fatal attack in con sequence of his low state of health resulting from the claimant in such a case should not be required to furnish that which in the nature of the case is opinion of this Department contrary to the spirit and intent of the pension laws.

6. His favorable decision in a widow's claim where a soldier, by reason of disease contracted or injuries received in the service, and, finally, after dragging out a miserable existence | just and took a sensible and patriotic view of for a number of years, was suddenly taken off by a cold resulting in pneumonia.

7. His decision in the claim of Mrs. Bessie Leavitt, in which it was held that a soldier's evidence in his own claim (if a man of good character and truthfulness) as to the incurrence of an injury should be taken as conclu- of the Judiciary, to which he was elected to fill sive if corroborated by the circumstances and surroundings of the case.

8. The rule of the Department in pension claims where there is a doubt existing, the proofs being equal or nearly so, the soldier or his widow should be entitled to the benefit of the doubt, is in accordance with the liberal spirit of the pension law.

Another important decision affecting a large number of claimants for pension is the celebrated Dangerfield decision by Mr. Joslyn, the Assistant Secretary, an old soldier himself. It influential in their passage. is needless to say that the principles laid down in the Dangerfield decision met with the hearty concurrence of Mr. Teller.

Mr. Teller has introduced might be cited, but it may be said that wherever he has found a he had been convinced that there was no chance weak place he has strengthened it, and wher- for the selection of his friend. He had just ever there has been a doubtful question it has voted to pass the Chinese bill over the Presialways been wisely decided.

HIS GENEALOGY. Sec. Teller is of Dutch extraction. His ancestors came to this country from Holland in 1639, among the other "Knickerbockers," and located at Albany. His generation is the first that has not spoken the ancient Dutch language. From his mother's family he inherits the Yankee traits, as her ancestry were of pure Vermont blood. His father, John Teller, was the influence he hoped for. The Secretary's the Army, and while that measure was under at Morrison, Ill., with one of her daughters.

One of the sons is now the ablest and most | mind. prominent lawyer in Colorado, a second is Secretary of Dakota Territory, a third is a farmer in northwestern Missouri, and the fourth is at the expiration of the President's term. He Secretary of the Interior. The latter was edu- has declined to be a candidate for the Senate, cated, as the others were, at the best schools although he would at once become the leading versed this and gave the settler the benefit of the father's means could afford. He attended man in the race if he would consent to the use Rushford and Alfred Academies in Alleghany of his name, but his political ambition is satis-Co., N. Y., teaching school during the Summer fied. As a member of the Cabinet and the Secretary Teller's administration has been months and studying at the Academy in the Senate he has won a reputation of which he winter. Then he read law in the office of and his children may be proud, and there is York has ever produced, who sat for 20 years | Chief Justice which could add to the honors he upon the bench of that State, and died a few has already held. He desires to return to the strong tendency established to make the just- years since while Judge of the Court of Ap- practice of his profession and to accumulate

reforms and innovations instituted by him are 1858, Henry M. Teller went to Whitesides Co., | been compelled to draw upon his investments Ill., to practice, where he met his partner and | to pay his expenses, which his salary as a Senlong-life friend Mr. Johnson. A year later ator and a Cabinet officer would not meet. He Mr. Johnson went to Colorado on business, and lives modestly but comfortably in a pleasantlywrote back to Mr. Teller that the prospects located house on M street, and enjoys life as were better there than in Illinois, and the lat- much as any one without his cares and responter followed him the next year, taking the sibilities. overland stage by the Kearney route. He stopped in Denver for a while, but then located at Central City, where he has since lived. His brother followed him there in 1864.

Johnson had the largest and most lucrative 11, 1862, and says it was resorted to because of and formed on the west bank of the canal in law practice in the State, and they made con- the resistance at the river. How is that for the meadow. The cannon which had been siderable money.

marry a young lady to whom he had been for a local preacher at one time at Limetown, Hills-the long-range guns-began to thunder, some time engaged, and they took an overland Mr. Teller has never been actively engaged mer-boy.-No. 28.

In the Senate Mr. Teller was as ever an active and busy man, making few speeches, but molding legislation in the committee room. He gained there the reputation which he has increased in the Interior Department. of being a wise, practical, and energetic statesman-one of the most influential and active men in the Senate. The measures he advocated were those of the most practical importance, and he seldom failed to secure the enact-

ment of a measure he introduced. His speeches-and he made but few-were always short and to the point, and commanded surrounding circumstances tend to show was the cause of the soldier's enfeebled condition, or else the attention of the Senate to a degree that has seldom been enjoyed by any debater. His dicthe disease which he had contracted in the army, | tion is terse, concise, and emphatic; his logic is clear and plain and unmarked by sophistry, an impossibility, and the denial of a pension to a claimant under such circumstances would be in the never talks to display, but to convince. HIS WORK AS A LEGISLATOR,

aside from measures which were of a local importance to his State, was on the Committee of Pensions, where he was always liberal and the soldier's claims; on the Committee of Claims, where he stood like a bulwark against fraudulent demands upon the Treasury for losses growing out of the war; on the Committee on Railroads, where he fought the monopolists with effective force, and on the Committee the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Conkling.

In 1878 Mr. Teller was the chairman of a committee which investigated the election frauds in Louisiana and South Carolina, and spent some time in those States taking evidence, upon which was based one of the strongest re-

ports ever written. The silver bill, the educational bill, and measures affecting the tariff and the currency received a good deal of his attention and he was

ENTERS THE CABINET. In March, 1882, Mr. Teller was invited by President Arthur to take a place in his Cabinet. A number of other important reforms which He was at that time urging the appointment of another gentleman, and would not accept until dent's veto, and upon several other subjects entertained views contrary to those held by the President, but the latter had confidence in Mr. Teller's honesty and wisdom and needed the benefit of his advice, so his seat in the Senate was reluctantly resigned and he took the portfolio of the Interior Department.

There is no man in the Cabinet in whom the President reposes greater confidence or who has more influence in affairs of State. The Presia farmer in western New York, of moderate | dent consults him upon all matters of State circumstances and contented mind; but before | importance and relies upon his judgment with his death, four years ago, he saw his sons enjoy- implicit faith. Mr. Teller was violently oping the fame, the respect, the prosperity and posed to the restoration of Fitz-John Porter to sea. mother, an old lady of 78 years, is still living consideration by the Cabinet made an able constitutional argument in favor of a veto. John Teller had four daughters and four sons. | which left a deep impress upon the President's

means for his later days. He has no ambition to be wealthy, but public life is an expensive Being admitted to the bar at Binghamton in luxury to an honest man, and Mr. Teller has

Correcting "Carleton."

TO THE EDITOR: "Carleton" says the bombardment of Fredericksburg did not com-It was not long before the firm of Teller & mence until after 1 o'clock p. m. of December After living in Central City for a year Mr. B. Fuller was killed the day after his discharge. the brigade, firing more rapidly than before. Teller returned to Alleghany Co., N. Y., to This is a curious coincidence, as A. D. French, And now the Union cannon on the Stafford Washington Co., Pa, was also killed under precisely similar circumstances, I have heard. Hendershott, not Henderson, was the drum-

til he was elected a Senator in 1876, after the

Hights. He drew the short term of two years, but was

Sweeping Regiments Away

HOPELESS ASSAULT.

Slaughter of Marye's

With Grape and Canister.

HANCOCK'S ATTACK. Numbers and Determined

> BY "CABLETON." [COPYRIGHTED.-ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

Valor of No Avail.

XLII. To the Boys and Girls of the United States:

In my last letter was an account of the battle fought by Meade's and Gibbon's Divisions of the Left Wing of the Army at Fredericksburg. This letter will be an account of what was attempted by the Right Wing, or Sumner's Grand

Division. The orders issued to Gen. Summer was to move out on the Orange Court-house Plank road with a division and seize Marye's Hights. In compliance with the order Gen. French's Division of the Second Corps was selected to make the attack, to be supported by Gen. Hancock's Division.

Before the troops move into position let us survey the ground, that we may see just what Gen. Burnside wishes to accomplish. Walking up Princess Ann street we come to the outskirts of the town, descend a hill, and come to the canal, filled with water. We are on the road leading to Orange Court-house. We cross a piece of marshy ground and come to a bank. which, in the coming battle, is to be a blessed resting place and shelter to thousands of Union troops. There are fences on both sides of the road, and fences dividing the meadows into fields and pastures. Fifty rods up the turnpike over rising ground brings us to the foot of Marye's Hill-to the road which leads off to the left, sunken three feet below the surface of

the field in front. Going back once more to the town we see the Telegraph road leading up from Hanover street, near the depot, also crossing the canal, The Telegraph road is parallel to the Plank

Standing on the bridge which crosses the canal we look up to the right and see Taylor's Hill, crowned with batteries. In front of us, on the summit of Marye's Hill, the cannon are as thick as they can stand. Looking to the left, up Hazel Run, we see Lee's Hill, bristling with guns. At the foot of Marye's, in front of us, is the sunken road, filled with Confederate troops. Above the sunken road we see a line of breastworks of fresh earth thrown up, behind which lie Confederate brigades. Were we to go to the top of the hill we should see a

thick line of regiments behind the cannon. The advance of the Union troops is to be over the ground between the Plank and Telegraph roads, which Capt. Alexander, commanding Longstreet's artillery, said he could rake. as with a fine-tooth comb. The Union troops must come up Hanover and Princess Ann streets in columns, cross the canal and deploy in the meadow. The moment the heads of the columns appear-before they reach the bridgesthe Confederate cannon will begin to flame. They must march into the fields under the fire, also, of the sharpshooters, lying in the riflepits and along the fences. They must form in line, advance across the field, drive the Confederates from the sunken road, charge up the hill, drive the second line from the breastworks, then climb the steep ascent, with all the doubleshotted cannon raining canister upon them. All this is involved in Gen. Burnside's plan.

The Second Corps was to make the attack. Gen. Sumner planned it. He was an old man. He had seen long service on the frontier. He was a cavalry officer, and until the beginning of the war had had little experience with infantry. Gen. Burnside had ordered the advance of a division, and French's was selected to begin the attack. Gen. Sumner thought that the best plan would be to form in columns

of brigades. Gen. French selected for his skirmishers the 8th Ohio on the right, the 1st Del. in the center, and the 4th Ohio on the left. They were to advance, drive back the Confederate skirmishers, and then the brigades were to follow-rolling on like successive waves of the

ADVANCE OF THE SKIRMISHERS.

The skirmishers advanced. Through the forenoon the Confederate cannon on the hights had been for the most part silent, but when the head of the column appeared, solid shot and shell came from the hights. The 8th Ohio marching up Hanover street, was the first to feel the tempest, but, without faltering, it crossed the bridge and filed left into the meadow. At the same moment the 1st Del. appeared on Princess Ann street. At the instant most of the Confederate cannon were aimed at the 8th Ohio, and the 1st Del. was crossing the bridge before the storm came. It filed right and went on till it met the advance of the 8th Martin Grover, one of the ablest jurists New | nothing but the Presidency or the position of Ohio, with little loss. Not so fortunate the 4th Ohio. There were 115 of this regiment detailed as skirmishers, and in a very few minutes five officers and 43 men were killed or wounded. They cleared the ground, driving the Confederates from their hiding-places, advancing across the meadow, halting beneath the ridge, finding partial shelter from the

FRENCH'S ADVANCE.

Gen. Nathan Kimball, the commander who inflicted defeat upon Stonewall Jackson at Kearustown in the Shenandoah Valley, was selected to lead the attack. He formed his brigade in Caroline street, which runs parallel with the canal. The 14th Ind. held the right, the 7th Va. (Union) on the left, and the 24th and 28th N. J. in the center.

I saw the columns as they crossed the bridges history, boys? He also says that Rev. Arthur aimed at the skirmishers were turned towards sending solid shot and shells with long timeof the shells burst high in the air, throwing